

GROCERIES DRY GOODS AND CROCKERY.

GROCERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE,
Bar Fixtures, Earthenware, Stoneware, Plated
and Silverware, Lamps, Looking-Glasses & Fancy Goods.

C. R. CHURCH,

(SUCCESSOR TO QUIMBY & CHURCH.)

No 7. Franklin Street, next to American Express Company

Would call the attention of the public to the

Largest, Best and Cheapest

Stock of Goods in Western Pennsylvania, which he is selling at prices that defy competition. The attention of

HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, SALOONS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

Is particularly requested, as they will find everything that is necessary. Goods carefully packed and shipped

COUNTRY STORES AND DEALERS

Liberally dealt with. All kinds of Lamp Chimneys and Wick. Call and examine my stock and prices and be

convinced. The Fire Test Kerosene Oil always on hand

ALL GOODS DELIVERED IN THE CITY FREE OF CHARGE.

GOOD NEWS!**D. HARRIS & BROTHER**

Have just received a full and complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN DRY GOODS!

Lace Goods and Embroidery.

Blankets, Carpet Wares and Pillows, Bed Spreads, Black and Colored Alpacas, Poppy and Shawls, Brocade and Cashmere, Hosiery and Yankee Notions, Ladies' Under-Clothing and Scarcos, and we may say anything that belongs to the Dry Goods Line. Also, we offer one entire Stock of

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

That we now have on hand, at a Great Reduction in Prices.

D HARRIS & BROTHER,

ave such arrangements that anything ordered from New York will be furnished on short notice

COME ONE AND COME ALL:

And we will assure rare bargains in buying your Fall and Winter Stock of D. Harris & Brother

LAST APPEAL!

We would ask you to price your Goods all around before you buy and then come and examine our prices and stock, and you will surely make your purchase of

D. HARRIS & BROTHER,

Spring Street, opp. American Hotel, Titusville, Pa.

GREAT SALE OF LIQUORS.
GRANGER & CO.

ILL CLOSE OUT THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF LIQUORS AT LESS THAN FIRST COST

Those Looking after Bargains call at Once.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Groceries and Provisions

In Western Pennsylvania.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE. WE ARE NOW SOLE AGENTS OF THE

GREAT WESTERN TEA AGENCY
OR WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO.**CITY HALL,****TITUSVILLE, PENN'A.****STOP, AND READ:**
H. L. NUSS,

Is now offering, at

REDUCED PRICES.

New and Immaculate Stock, Bought for Cash,

—OF—

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,**POLKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,****SILVER AND PLATED WARE,****STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS**

Also a complete assortment of Firearms, consisting of

REBEECH AND MUZZLE LOADING RIFLES,**SHOT GUNS AND REVOLVERS,**

Of all descriptions, and all kinds of Sporting articles.

RINGS, HAIR AND OTHER JEWELRY

Made to order on short notice.

ENGRAVING

In its various branches, executed by skilled workmen.

DOOR AND OFFICE PLATES

Get up in various styles.

WATCHES, CLOTHES AND JEWELRY

Repaired carefully, and warranted.

H. L. NUSS,

No. 4 Spring St., Opp. Corinthian Hall.

NEW YORK MARKET.**Corner Franklin and Main Sts.,**

Titusville, Pa.

AUSTIN & STAPLES,

Proprietors

It is the aim of this market to keep constantly supplied with the best and the best only of

BEEF, PORK,**MUTTON, LAMB,****DEER MEAT,****BAKED, SAUSAGES, BUTTER,****LARD, POULTRY,****OYSTERS, &c., &c.**

Entire satisfaction, in all cases, guaranteed to customers.

FRED HOPPER,

In charge of Market.

M. E. C. B. TRACY'S**PHOTOGRAPHERS,**

Corner Franklin and Spring Streets,

NEW CONFECTIONERY**ESTABLISHMENT!****M. MOSS,****Merchants' Exchange Block,**

—AND—

PAstry COOKING ESTABLISHMENT

Where he is prepared to supply families, hotels, restaurants, dealers and retail customers, with Confectionery, all kinds of Pastry Cooking of his own manufacture. Particular attention will be given to supplying

PARTIES OR WEDDINGS

With everything needed in this department. Thirty years of practical experience in the business, enables him to give full satisfaction to all who favor him with their trade.

M. MOSS,

Merchants' Exchange Block.

desirably.

FRED HOPPER,

In charge of Market.

GOETCHIUS BROS.,**PHOTOGRAPHERS,**

Corner Franklin and Spring Streets,

Opposite Savings Bank,**TITUSVILLE, PA.****A. BIEL WOOD,****COMMISION MERCHANT**

For Crates and Related packings, and various kinds of Woods, Saws, Axes, Hammers, Nails, Hinges, Screws, Nuts, Bolts, Nails, etc.

Also, Tools, Hardware, and various kinds of Goods, and other articles on all descriptions.

COME OWN/COME ALL!

REMEMBER US ON YOUR BUSINESS.

We are prepared to show the business of this city to all who are interested.

W. Waterbury, Styler.

Covering all the business interests of Western Goods, out-of-the-way Stores in New York City, Ladies Clothing, Tailor Work, and a number of other articles to and from all parts of the country. We have a large stock of Goods, and can get any article for you.

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Elections, called up the joint resolution reported from the

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.**DOTY & FULLER****Kingsland Block.****Cor. Franklin and Pine Streets,**

Keep constantly on hand a choice and well selected stock of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,**PRODUCE.**

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, &c., &c.

Goods delivered to every part of the city.

DOTY & FULLER,

Titusville, Dec 19, 1867.

Adjourned.

Committee relative to R. H. Butler. Representative from the First Congressional District of Tennessee. The Joint resolution provides that Mr. Butler be admitted to a seat as Representative on the last day of the session, no longer than the term that will commence on January 1st, and that he will be seated in the House of Representatives on the following words: "I have neither sought nor accepted office under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States." After debate, the resolution went over for the present.

Mr. Bonham offered a resolution instructing the General Commanding the Army to report the number of votes cast for and against the adoption of the Alabama Constitution. Adopted. Adjourned.

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N. Y. NEW YORK.**General News.**

New York, March 4.

Mexican advises, per Havana, special to the Herald, state that troops were sent from San Luis Potosi to Guadalajara to support Gen. Corral in suppressing the war in the State of Jalisco.

The Government contemplates offering Gen. Ortega his freedom and the Vice Presidency of the Republic.

The proposition to exclude ex-imperialists from office has been withdrawn.

The American Legion of Honor is very much disatisfied with their treatment. They have been forced to leave the country after having been defrauded out of their rights.

Advises from Chile state that the towns of Temuco, Tumipata, Tocopilla, Arica, Calama, Antofagasta, Coquimbo, La Serena, Valparaiso, &c., have rallied to the national cause. The rebels had been pacified in peace.

Gen. Oehl had attacked Iquique and pursued the rebels to near Callao, where, which place they were defeated by Canuto and Navarrete, aided by some imperialists. Oehl was routed after severe losses.

The steamer Virginia had arrived from New York at Vera Cruz.

The Herald's Havana special says. A circle of imperialists here are plotting to set up a regency in Mexico under Santa Anna, in favor of one of the young, like the Prince of Espana. They are taking advantage of the antipathy to the United States to obtain aid and volunteers.

Telegraphic orders have been received here to reform the fortifications of the Island.

Data from St. Kitts, February 19th, say three ships of caravans had occurred there.

The Herald's special Berlin dispatch of the 15th states that cholera is prevailing, water scarce. The difficulties between miners and laborers continued.

St. Domingo advises of the 10th state that General Baena had not yet arrived, but it is determined that he is strong enough to return to the capital.

He comes to make it a neutral port, under the protection of the great maritime powers.

Triangular advice of the 8th state that a survey of the coast is being made.

Antigua advises of the 13th state that sugar crushing has commenced.

Colonel D. E. Suckles, of the Fifth Infantry, has been ordered to report without delay to Major General Hancock and take command of the 1st Battalion, 1st Artillery.

Special dispatches to the World state that at the time of election yesterday in Millerton, Fulton, Austria, Lansburg, Corning, Batavia and York, the Democrats elected their several candidates.

The Tribune says the town of Ithaca elected Republican candidates.

The Times' Washington special says: Personal feeling is developing into a proposition to elect the Chief Justice to the Senate in order that the successful issue of impeachment trial would not result in the elevation of Mr. Wade to the Presidency.

The extreme cold weather has moderated.

The export of specie to Europe to-day was \$100,000.

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CANANDAUGA.**Railroad Accident.**

CANANDAUGA, March 4.

W. L. Miller, Railroad master, yesterday the morning, while driving from Elmira, passed from the track, and overturned all the passengers on board, and the car, inflicting serious injury to all of them. The car was thrown on its side, and the iron girders cut through. The iron girders, with great force upon the already suffering passengers, burning some of them in a most shocking manner. The following is a list of the sufferers: Sarah Overholt, Helen Lewis, the wife and child of Thomas Phillips, Lydia C. Bogart, Horatio H. Conkling, Joel Ellington, Michael Welch, Dennis Gurman, and Thomas Phillips, all seriously bruised. Mrs. Phillips, an elderly woman, and her son, are faintly hurt. Mr. H. O. Ladd sustained a fracture of the forearm, and John Campbell has his shoulder dislocated. The wounded are receiving all the necessary attention.

MONTRÉAL.

News Items.

MONTRÉAL, March 4.

Legal proceedings are to be taken with a view to arresting the Mayor, in connection with the recent riot.

It is suspected that an abortion case is connected with the poisoning of the late Dr. Paton, found dead in his bed last week. Parties occupying a high position are under examination.

A heavy snow storm prevailed here yesterday, and to day and to day there have been no mail from the West since Saturday.

—

COLUMBUS.**The Convention.**

COLUMBUS, March 4.

The Convention was called to order at 11 a.m. by Wm. H. Benét, Governor McElroy (temporarily Chairman). Committees were appointed, and the Convention adjourned till 11 p.m. in Attenuate Engle.

—

BOSTON.**Sentenced.**

BOSTON, March 4.

George L. Crummett, convicted of settling fire at the High School House, at Brighton, was sentenced to the State's prison for

Titusville Morning Herald.

This is the only paper between Pittsburgh and Erie that receives the Associated Press Telegrams and Cable Dispatches.

Titusville, Thursday, March 6, 1868.

WE LEADING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Paint Store—A. Tuland.
The Reno Company—O. V. Oliver, President.
United States Hotel—Hamilton McClinton.

Mr. Greeley's Lecture.

The Universalist church was filled last evening to its largest capacity by an audience attracted to listen to Mr. Horace Greeley's observations on travel beyond the Mississippi. The lecture was prepared and delivered shortly after his overland trip to California in 1858. The more recent developments of the country and the rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, have given it a peculiar interest, and render it as attractive and interesting a subject for a public lecture as could be suggested. It was treated with his clear oratorical ability, and notwithstanding that it was considerably abridged in its delivery, seemed thoroughly to exhaust the topic in an enthralling and profitable discourse.

At the conclusion of the lecture, by request of a number of citizens, Mr. Greeley spoke briefly with reference to the political situation. He observed that the fact that the Chief Magistrate is about to be tried before the Senate of the United States, presents a remarkable crisis in the history of the country. Precisely such a spectacle has never before been seen in this country, and has not been paralleled since the trial of Louis XVI.

Mr. Greeley said he would not anticipate the verdict in this case, nor assert what he considered it should be. No doubt the Senate would act in full consideration of their oath of office, and give to the subject a careful deliberation and a conscientious judgment. Trials by impeachment are provided for by the Constitution, and have repeatedly occurred in the history of the Government. The first was that of William Blount, a Senator from Tennessee, who was expelled from the Senate in 1796. Jackson was elected to fill the vacancy. Various other instances were cited. Although the trial of the Chief Magistrate was a novelty, and he hoped a rarity, yet it should not be regarded as a bugbear. A general error prevails in the assumption that this trial turns on the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office law. This was a mistake. If that act had not passed, the prosecution would stand, and the trial would go on. The grounds asserted are sufficient, independent of that.

For instance, the right of the Senate to decide on Cabinet appointments has been repeatedly exercised. Mr. G. quoted the constitutional provision on this point. There is no intimation in the Constitution that Cabinet officers shall stand in any other relation than other Federal appointees. The Constitution knows no Cabinet officers, and they are no less or more amenable to the laws than any other public officers. Mr. G. illustrated the case by referring to the appointment of Henry Clay as Secretary of State by President Adams in 1824, when a number of Senators voted against the appointment. They had as much right to object to a nomination as the President has to refuse to nominate. There was never a time when the President had a right to appoint or remove an officer without the consent of the Senate excepted, independent of that.

In 1833 Jackson decided to that the deposits should be removed from the United States Bank, and directed the Secretary of the Treasury, Duane, to comply. Duane refused. There was a recus of the Senate and Jackson threatened to put him out. The presumption of course is that the officer was removed for malfeasance. But if the Senate does not agree then the old officer goes back. That is the operation of the Tenure of Office bill. It was not so before. Well, Jackson removed the Secretary of the Treasury and appointed Tahey in his stead, who removed the deposits, as directed. But the Senate rejected the nomination of Tahey by a vote of 26 to 25, and resolved that Jackson had transcended his constitutional powers, notwithstanding the removal of Duane during the Senate recess. Thus even before the Tenure of Office bill was enacted, the power of the President to appoint and remove Cabinet officers without the consent of the Senate, never existed.

It is a great fallacy to suppose that because you pass an act you imply such was not the law before. Laws are continually enacted to meet the public necessities as they transpire. The Tenure of Office law only makes palpable what was always law. It has been the usage that when the President chooses to turn out 20,000 office-holders of the Senate, but it is not compulsory under the constitution. Removal is a point where the Senate have a right to be informed, and if they are not agreed, then the man ought to go back. This was always the intent of the Constitution, and now it is so declared.

The suspension of Stanton, when the Senate was in recess, was in harmony with the Tenure of Office law. The Senate did not agree, and Mr. Stanton went back. But Mr. Stanton again in office, the President removes him and appoints Lorenzo Thomas in face of the vote and in defiance of the law.

It is asserted that the President made the resolution to test the constitutionality of the bill. The facts seem inconsistent with this view. What was the object of the President in creating a new military district; of summoning Sherman to take command, and making him General by brevet, thus raising him to the level of Grant? Then the conversation with General Emory, in which the President desired to know whether he could transmit an order to General Emory without sending it through the headquarters of the army, and secure obedience to such an order.

The speaker thought there would be no serious trouble. He deprecated the newspaper fashion of predicting popular convulsions and bloody events. We are on the eve of another Presidential and Congressional election, and whatever the choice of the people it must be acquiesced in, and reversed by legal tribunals. We have spent money and blood enough in determining that the Constitution and the Law shall be obeyed. Let us never talk of an appeal from the results of an election, to the sword. We cannot afford it.

We have seen the policy of Spanish America during the last fifty years. First, and election, then a pronouncement, then a revolution, then a fight. We must obey the laws, and resolve that whoever lifts a hand against the authority of law is a public enemy and as such is to be treated. With a few closing observations on the greatness and purity of the Union, Mr. Greeley retired amid warm applause.

ATTENTION is called to the card of A. Talamo, which will be found in another column. He stands emblazoned in his department of patenting, freezing, paper hedging and sign writing, and has greatly enlarged his stock and assortment of all kinds of goods in his line, which he offers for sale at lower rates than ever before.

—New Bell rates for 1868 require that all bells used in a match must be stamped with the date, weight and maker's name, and if any other is used the game played will be "all and void." The new bell is smaller and lighter than the old one, being but nine inches in circumference, and weighing five and a quarter ounces.

The Impeachment Articles.

The articles of impeachment reported by the Committee of the House of Representatives, on Saturday, embrace three charges, more or less distinct from each other. The articles are ten in number, but the allegations of criminal conduct come under three general heads; viz:

I. That Andrew Johnson did commit a high misdemeanor in removing Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War and appointing Lorenzo Thomas to said office, without the advice and consent of the Senate, the Senate being then in session—contrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

II. That Andrew Johnson did commit a high crime in conspiring with Lorenzo Thomas and sundry other persons to seize and take possession of the property of the United States, in the Department of War, and to prevent and hinder the execution of the Tenure of Office law, contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 1st, 1861.

III. That Andrew Johnson did commit a high misdemeanor in summoning Major General William A. Emory, commanding the military forces in and about Washington city, to his presence, and endeavoring to persuade him that the act of Congress providing that all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or the Secretary of War should be transmitted through the headquarters of the army, was unconstitutional and of no binding force on said Emory.

It is fortunate for the country that the Committee have thus limited themselves to the contents of the President. It simplifies the whole question and ought to prevent a plainly protracted trial. Other charges might have been introduced, such as were urged throughout the past year, and on which impeachment failed. Other causes, such as drunkenness, corruption, restoring of confiscated lands to rebels, trying to bring a co-ordinate branch of the Government into disrepute, and attempting to modify the legislation of Congress might have been cited, but they would have involved an interminable trial very prejudicial to the interests of the country. The question is now resolved into a very simple one. Was Andrew Johnson guilty of misdemeanor in refusing to obey a law of the country because it regards it unconstitutional? The issue being thus simplified, we may look this week for immediate action. Congress has selected the managers of the impeachment. When the Senate has received official information of this fact, it gives notice to the House that it is ready to receive the managers for the purpose of exhibiting their articles of impeachment. On the day following, at 1 p.m., the Senate resolves itself into a High Court of Impeachment. The attention of the world will, therefore, now be called to the Senate of the United States. It consists of fifty-three members, none of the Southern States being represented, save Tennessee, and Maryland having but one, owing to the rejection of Thome. Of these fifty-three forty-three are Republicans. By a provision of the Constitution the President cannot be convicted and removed, save by a two-thirds vote. Thirty-six is the required number.

The Petroleum Trade of Canada.

The London (C. W.) Free Press has a very comprehensive article on the present position and prospects of the petroleum trade in Canada. For the past two years the trade has been one of continued reflux, and prices, both for crude and refined, have steadily received. Thus, in the winter of 1866-67, crude realized \$10 a barrel, and refined \$5 a gallon; in the winter of 1866-67, crude had fallen to \$12.50 per barrel, and refined to 20¢ per gallon. This continuous but persistent fall in the price, both of crude and refined petroleum, is attributable to several causes: First, the finding of very productive oil fields, on which, last summer, were located wells of extraordinary yield; some produced oil at the rate of 200 barrels per day, the supply quickly swamping the market. The second cause of the decline was the over-competition in the manufacture of refined oil; scores of stills have been erected over and above the requirements of the country. The third and last cause of the rapid fall in value must be attributed to the financial weakness of both producers and refiners, necessitating sales at my sacrifice.

Extra allowances to contractors are forbidden. Claims for canal damages are not to be heard after two years. A Court of Claims, to consist of three judges, shall be appointed by the Governor, or to perform the duties of the Canal Appraisers. A Solicitor of Claims is also authorized to determine the interest of the State, the Canal and Contracting Boards are abolished.

Boards of Superintendence are authorized to provide bridges, except over navigable streams; to purchase sites, and build county buildings, make road districts, provide for the improvement of highways, legalize informal acts of town meetings and of town officers, provide for salaries of county officers, etc. The Board of Supervisors of New York, however, is to have no power except such as shall be conferred by the legislature.

Appropriations, except for purposes of government, must receive a two-thirds vote.

"Real and personal property shall be subject to a uniform rate of assessment and taxation." No deficiency loan is to be for more than six years.

"The legislature shall provide for the free instruction, in the common schools of this State, of all persons between seven and twenty years of age."

Corporations may be formed under general laws. "They shall not be created nor their powers increased or diminished by special act, except for municipal, literary, scientific, charitable or benevolent purposes."

Hair-dress companies using parallel or compacting lines are not to be consolidated.

All able-bodied persons between eighteen and forty-five are to be annually enrolled as a militia force. The staff departments are to be filled by appointment by the Governor.

Persons holding office and receiving presents, are made guilty of felony. Persons receiving bribes or attempting to bribe, in case the bribe is refused, are also to be held guilty of felony.

A District Attorney failing faithfully to prosecute in such cases, is to be removed from office.

The demands of Canada, as a consumer of refined oil, have been vastly over-rated. It is estimated that 37,200 barrels of refined, equal to 200,000 barrels of crude, are sufficient to serve Canada for a twelvemonth. When the production of crude exceeds the weekly average of 2,000 barrels, the market becomes glutted, and values recede; and in like manner when the average quantity of refined oil, scores of stills have been erected over and above the requirements of the country.

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